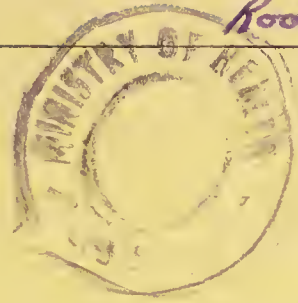


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Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1962



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TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor C. A. THORLEY, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Miss E. M. GILMOUR

PUBLIC HEALTH and GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE:

Chairman—Councillor T. H. WARD

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. H. KIRK

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman—Councillor R. W. JONES

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON

Clerk of the Council:

R. E. FURNER

Deputy Clerk and Chief Financial Officer:

R. B. LEA

Engineer and Surveyor:

T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Clerk:

Mrs. Y. SIMPSON

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of Tutbury Rural District for the year 1962. The Report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/63.

Included at the beginning of this year's report is a table giving the population figures, according to the Registrar General's report for 1961, for the respective parishes in your District over a forty-year period. This interesting table shows how the increase in population is distributed. Branston, Rolleston and Stretton have increased three fold since 1921, and over the past 10 years in both Barton-under-Needwood and Rolleston, the population increase has been in the neighbourhood of 600—700.

In spite of this increasing population, the birth rate for your district was slightly lower last year than in the previous few years. The actual difference in the total number of births, live and still, between 1962 and 1961 was nine.

The number of infant deaths under one year was again nine, but unfortunately the number of Still Births rose from seven to eleven.

There were 32 more deaths in your district in 1962 than in 1961, giving a death rate of 11.27. This rise in the death rate was due mainly to an increase in the number of deaths ascribed to heart disease and unspecified malignant neoplasms.

On the brighter side, the number of notified infectious diseases dropped considerably, mainly as a result of a lower incidence of measles than in the previous year.

With regard to the environmental services, it is gratifying to record the completion of Hanbury Sewage Scheme during the year, thus improving the amenities of this village.

The various aspects of Housing always take up a great deal of the time of the Public Health Department, and 1962 was no exception.

The important question of improvement grants is dealt with in your Public Health Inspector's report. In this respect the Council set an example to private owners by proceeding throughout the year with a programme of modernisation of pre-war Council houses.

In 1962 numerous requests for urgent rehousing on medical grounds were received and investigated; where priority was justified cases were referred to the Housing Committee for their consideration.

Every local housing authority have a duty, however, to rehouse families living in unfit houses in their district, and these families have of course top priority. This clearance of substandard housing with its attendant responsibilities is one of the major tasks of local authorities today. So often unfortunately there is a piecemeal approach to this problem, dictated usually by shortage of staff and financial considerations. This can be disastrous.

The most satisfactory method of dealing with a number of unfit houses is undoubtedly by Clearance Area procedure by which, in addition to discharging their duty under the Housing Acts, the local authority can ensure effective re-development, preservation of the character of the locality, and provision for any necessary community services, e.g. clinics, libraries, etc.

During 1962 preliminary surveys were initiated in respect of proposed Clearance Areas in Tutbury and Stretton. In Tutbury particularly it is necessary to rehouse in modern dwellings a number of families at present living in sub-standard property, and it is to this end that a clearance area is being defined.

I am pleased to record that during 1962 twenty-six bungalows for elderly people were completed at Barton-under-Needwood. Of these 11 comprise the second Welfare Bungalow Scheme to be provided in your District for those whose old age and infirmity make it advisable for them to have some supervision and other facilities. The need for this type of accommodation is increasing year by year, and there is no doubt that every village in the district should ultimately have such a scheme.

The statistics published in this report give very little indication of the actual work involved, and every new piece of legislation puts an ever increasing load on the Department. I should like to thank therefore most sincerely your Chief Public Health Inspector, his Deputy, and the Staff of the Public Health Department for their unfailing support and assistance throughout the year, and also my fellow officials for their co-operation which I greatly appreciate.

I am, your obedient Servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population						
Mid 1962	...	...	...	...	...	18,100
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1962	...				...	5,627
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£236,786
Sum represented by a penny rate to 31st March, 1962	...					£988

Although the 1961 Census finally gave the figure of 17,597 for the actual population of Tutbury Rural District, for the purposes of this Report the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid 1962 is the figure upon which calculations are based.

The Tutbury Rural District is situated in Eastern Staffordshire, its northern boundary being the River Dove and its eastern and southern boundaries being the River Trent, except where the Rural District borders to the County Borough of Burton upon Trent. The area of the District is approximately fifty square miles and it consists of twelve civil parishes which include ten villages and six hamlets.

The Rural District lies on the Keupar Marl and thick masses of gypsum occur in the parishes of Hanbury and Tutbury. The greater part of the District is undulating and well wooded, forming part of the ancient Needwood Forest, apart from the portion which lies in the Trent Valley. The soil is fertile and the area under cultivation is large. In the river valleys there are large deposits of sand and gravel which are extensively worked.

Whilst the principal industry of the Rural District is agriculture, other industries are to be found in the various villages. At Tutbury, high-class glassware is produced by Messrs. Webb Corbett Ltd., and in this area gypsum and alabaster are extensively mined and prepared into plaster, plaster-board, etc. by Messrs. J. C. Staton and Co., Ltd.

At Stretton, Pirelli Ltd. have a large factory which produces vehicle tyres and similar goods and there is also a factory of The English Grains Co. Ltd.

In the Branston area, where sand and gravel are extracted are the factories of the Marley Tile Co. Ltd., Spun Concrete Ltd., and the Burton Box Co. Ltd., which makes cardboard boxes.

POPULATION

The following table gives the population figures, according to the Registrar General's report for 1961, for the respective parishes in your District over a forty-year period.

PARISH			1921 Census	1931 Census	1951 Census	1961 Census
Anslow	...	...	530	512	518	503
Barton-under-Needwood	...	...	1,604	1,480	1,736	2,468
Branston	...	...	837	1,089	2,143	2,794
Dunstall	...	...	212	192	290	262
Hanbury	...	...	529	534	553	518
Outwoods	...	...	1,013	1,140	2,286	2,274
Rolleston	...	...	667	785	1,330	2,162
Stretton	...	...	789	904	1,934	2,222
Tatenhill	...	...	637	640	544	681
Tutbury	...	...	1,949	1,876	2,274	2,566
Wychnor	...	...	186	151	153	118
Yoxall	...	...	1,097	1,053	1,078	1,029
TOTALS			10,050	10,356	14,839	17,597

VITAL STATISTICS

				Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor 0.99)						
Legitimate	...	...	...	139	145	284
Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	4	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				146	149	295
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...					16.29
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	...				16.13
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total Live Births)	...	...				3.73
STILL BIRTHS						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				7	4	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	...	...				35.95
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population						0.61
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS						306
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				3	4	7
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...			23.73
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...					21.13
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...					90.9
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE						
				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				3	3	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	20.34
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DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1
				3	2	5

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	16.95
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Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	52.29
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				Nil
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Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00
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DEATHS (FACTOR 1.16)	104	100	204
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Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.27
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Adjusted Death Rate	13.07
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CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 45. This gives a death rate of 2.48 per 1,000 population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex:

Sex	Under 26	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	Over 85	Total
Males	1	1	—	3	9	4	7	1	26
Females	—	—	—	3	4	6	4	2	19
Total	1	1	—	6	13	10	11	3	45

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1952 TO 1962

		Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year		Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1962	...	16.29	0.61	11.27	23.73
1961	...	17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1960	...	16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1959	...	17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	...	18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	...	17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	...	15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43
1955	...	15.97	0.46	9.03	24.59
1954	...	15.63	0.67	9.58	29.79
1953	...	15.47	0.27	9.35	43.48
1952	...	15.18	0.34	10.9	26.67

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 AND 1961 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

		Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year		Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury	1962	16.13	0.61	13.07	23.73
Rural Dist.	1961	17.33	0.39	11.34	22.72
(adjusted for age and sex)					
England	1962	18.0	0.33	11.9	21.4
and Wales	1961	17.4	0.33	12.0	21.4

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1962

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	3	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	9	23
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	2	—	2
Diabetes ...	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	22	35
Coronary disease, angina ...	19	10	29
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	—	2
Other heart diseases ...	15	20	35
Other circulatory diseases ...	4	3	7
Influenza ...	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	5	5	10
Bronchitis ...	10	3	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined disease	6	9	15
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	1	2
All other accidents ...	1	1	2
Suicide ...	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>	<hr/> 204 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a marked reduction in the number of infectious diseases notified in 1962. This reduction was due to the fact that 1961 had been a Measles year with 112 cases, and in 1962 there were only 25 notified cases of this disease.

The number of notified cases of Whooping Cough and Acute Pneumonia were also fewer in 1962 than in 1961, but the number of cases of Scarlet Fever rose slightly.

For your information a table has been added to this report giving the incidence of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, in the various parishes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INCIDENCE IN 1962 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Disease		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Measles	...	25	112	66	521	7
Scarlet Fever	...	4	1	17	17	33
Whooping Cough	...	3	9	23	9	7
Acute Pneumonia	...	5	9	3	2	1
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	2	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	...	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid	...	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	2	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES ACCORDING TO AGE

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	5
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Measles	—	4	8	12	1	—	—	—	—	25

Table giving names of Parishes and approximate population which each contain, according to the 1961 census, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each parish in 1962.

Parish	1961 Census		INFECTIOUS DISEASE			
	Population of Parish	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	
Anslow	...	503	—	1	—	
Barton-under-Needwood	...	2,468	—	—	—	
Branston	...	2,794	4	—	2	
Dunstall	...	262	—	—	—	
Hanbury	...	518	1	3	—	
Outwoods	...	2,274	17	—	1	
Rolleston	...	2,162	1	—	—	
Stretton	...	2,222	1	—	1	
Tatenhill	...	681	1	—	1	
Tutbury	...	2,566	—	3	—	
Wychnor	...	118	—	—	—	
Yoxall	...	1,209	—	—	—	

For your information I give below details regarding Infectious Diseases in the Rural Districts of
Staffordshire —1962—Corrected Cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Primary Pneu- monia	Dysen- tery	Acute Para- lytic	Poliomyelitis Non Para- lytic	Food Pois- oning	Tuberculosis Lung C.N.S.	Other
1st Quarter	17	—	—	39	6	—	—	1	7	1
2nd Quarter	7	—	—	9	58	—	—	1	10	3
3rd Quarter	6	—	—	1	68	—	—	23	8	2
4th Quarter	15	—	—	14	28	—	—	3	10	2
Totals for 1962	45	—	—	63	160	—	—	28	35	8
Totals for 1961	59	—	—	200	131	1	1	24	48	7

TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases were notified.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER— 31st DECEMBER, 1962

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respira- tory	Non-Respira- tory	Respira- tory	Non-Respira- tory	
71	9	36	8	124

There were no deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As you are aware, under the National Health Service Act, 1948, the Staffordshire County Council became the responsible authority with regard to immunisation and vaccination throughout the county.

I append for your information the number in your district in the various age groups, who according to the records held in this office, were protected against infectious diseases during 1962.

It will be seen from the following tables that the pattern of response to prophylaxis in your district varied considerably in 1962 from that of the previous years.

One reason for this variation in pattern was the outbreak of smallpox in Yorkshire and elsewhere in January, 1962. As a result of this outbreak the demand for vaccination against the disease was overwhelming and for a time it took precedence over protection against other diseases.

Another was the introduction in 1962 of the administration of triple antigen which meant an alteration in the routine immunological procedure.

Triple vaccine gives protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus at each injection. The figures given in the following tables of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation include, therefore, a high proportion of children who received their protection in the form of triple antigen.

DIPHTHERIA

I am pleased to report that once again there were no cases of Diphtheria in your district during the year under review.

		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	
Primary Doses	...	40	7	13	60
Booster Doses	...	—	2	149	151

I append for your information a table giving the figures for immunisation against Diphtheria for the past five years.

Year	Primary Doses	Booster Doses
1962	60	151
1961	366	626
1960	324	319
1959	205	81
1958	187	98

WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Tutbury Rural District in 1962.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

130 children received protection against Whooping Cough in 1962, and of these 1 received booster doses.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations carried out in 1962.

		0-14 years	Over 15 years	Total
Primary Vaccinations	...	724	658	1382
Re-vaccination	...	246	808	1054

Year	Primary	Re-vaccination
1962	1382	1054
1961	68	30
1960	31	13
1959	64	21
1958	91	19

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1962 there were no cases of Poliomyelitis in your District.

The table appended below gives the numbers of children and adults receiving protection against Poliomyelitis in your District during 1962, and the previous three years.

Year	Primary Doses	Third Doses	Fourth Doses
1962	289	669	232
1961	675	1,259	696
1960	1,268	2,944	—
1959	2,162	1,225	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1962.

As will be seen from the body of the report, the year has been one of continuing progress and improvement. The most important event in the housing field was, I think, the completion of the twenty-six bungalows for old people at Palmer Close, Barton-under-Needwood. Although Dr. Durkin has referred to this in the preamble to her report, it is of sufficient importance to warrant further comment. Eleven of these are Welfare Bungalows under the care of a Warden living on the site, and the Council have just cause for satisfaction in providing this second Welfare Bungalow Scheme in the District. The population of Barton-under-Needwood appears to have an unusually high proportion of elderly people, and there is no doubt in my mind that a scheme of this sort is the best way of giving assistance to them and at the same time helping them to preserve their genuine spirit of independence.

Another item of note was the conversion of Ashfield House, Tutbury, into flats under the "multiple occupation" sections of the Housing Act, 1961. This building will, I am sure, provide good accommodation for many single or young married persons who would otherwise have been forced to seek lodgings or live with in-laws or other relatives.

The number of houses improved with the assistance of grants has increased—56 as compared with 43 last year—but this is still a disappointingly low figure.

There has been a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered this year, due to the fact that only two of the original four slaughterhouses were brought up to the standards required by the Construction Regulations. Work is proceeding on one of the other slaughterhouses, but it seems certain now that the owner of the fourth will not undertake the work. An obvious improvement in standards has been secured by the application of these Regulations and those dealing with the prevention of cruelty.

For the second year in succession salvage receipts topped the £2,000 figure despite reductions in sale prices. Apart from the financial viewpoint, salvage work is becoming increasingly important as tipping sites are gradually disappearing. Consideration will have to be given, in the not too distant future, to the provision of pulverisation or incineration plant.

In conclusion I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the support and co-operation given to me by Dr. Durkin and my other fellow officers, and to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the interest which they show in the work of my Department.

I am, your obedient Servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The whole of the District is now supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's mains.

According to information supplied by the Company, the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains is as follows:—

Parish			No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Anslow	...	...	170	544
Barton-under-Needwood		...	836	2675
Branston	...	...	835	2672
Dunstall	...	...	90	288
Hanbury	...	...	146	467
Outwoods	...	...	745	2384
Rolleston	...	...	767	2454
Stretton	...	...	736	2355
Tatenhill	...	...	170	544
Tutbury	...	...	776	2483
Wychnor	...	...	17	54
Yoxall	...	...	304	972
			—	—
Total	...	...	5592	17,892
			—	—

Drainage and Sewerage

The new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village of Hanbury was completed during the year. Satisfactory effluents have been discharged from these new works and from the disposal works at Barton-under-Needwood and Yoxall, which were completed in 1960.

During the year a further two houses which had previously been connected to the old sewer in Yoxall parish were connected to the new sewer by individual connections at the Council's expense. The cost per house for this work averaged £27/10/0d. This brings the total number of premises connected to the sewer at the Council's expense to 34, by way of 23 connections. The cost has averaged £29/3/0d. per connection and £19/14/0d. per house.

The sewage disposal works at Tutbury are badly overloaded and the Council's Consultant Engineers have been pressed to prepare a new scheme as a matter of urgency.

Public Cleansing

The refuse collection service has again continued satisfactorily during the year, and the collection period has been reduced to an average of 12 days, despite an increase in the number of houses by more than 200. The weekly collection of nightsoil from 500 premises with pail closets has also operated satisfactorily; in addition 143 privately-owned and 42 Council-owned cesspools were emptied.

Household refuse is tipped crude at two refuse tips in the District and is covered each week with fine boiler ash. In September a contract was made with the Burton upon Trent Hospital Management Committee for the collection of boiler ash from two of their hospitals. This yielded the sum of £25/16/0d. for the quarter, which, in addition to the annual sum of £75 paid for a similar service by a local Brewery Company, has the advantage of guaranteeing a source of covering material and offsetting some of the cost of tip control at the same time.

Salvage receipts have again exceeded the £2,000 mark despite a reduction of 10/-d. per ton in the price paid for both bailed destructor scrap and loose waste paper. Full details of the figures for 1961 and 1962 are given below:

	1962						1961					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T	C	Q	£	s	d	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Scrap Food Tins	152	3	3	1062	1	8	141	16	2	1054	10	8
Scrap Metals	32	14	3	625	11	7	27	19	1	532	12	9
Textiles, etc.	13	14	3	176	7	3	10	8	0	143	15	4
Waste Paper	92	7	2	188	9	4	100	17	2	338	7	8
	291	0	3	2052	9	10	281	1	1	2069	6	5

Conversions

Two pan closets have been abolished and water closets substituted during the year. This figure does not include those conversions carried out with the assistance of improvement grants.

Nuisances

(a) Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Complaints were received from residents adjoining St. Mary's Church, Stretton, regarding the ringing of bells. The number of bells in the belfry had been increased from four to six and it may be that the enthusiasm of the ringers with their new peal gave rise to the complaints.

In view of the unusual nature of this complaint the matter was treated informally and some reduction in the noise level was produced by the baffling of belfry windows and a curtailment in the hours of practice ringing.

(b) Public Health Act 1936

During the summer months considerable trouble was experienced in the brookcourse at Barton-under-Needwood due to its pollution by silage liquor emanating from a farm on the outskirts of the village.

In the centre of the village the brook flows through the gardens of two newly-developed housing estates and due to the peculiar potency of this liquor an extremely noxious smell caused a serious nuisance to the householders. The sewage disposal plant at the farm is completely inadequate to deal with this material and the owners are being pressed to instal new plant to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

Smoke Abatement

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

Caravans

The privately owned site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be conducted very satisfactorily. Applications to increase the number of vans to 58 and later to 62 were approved. The two existing sanitary blocks with laundry and bathing facilities were considered to be adequate to cope with the additional numbers. The site is a very popular one and is generally accepted as being one of the best in the locality.

In addition 17 site licences for individual vans were granted.

Swimming Baths

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

Disinfections

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Housing

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 179 private enterprise houses and 26 Council Houses were completed and occupied.

Housing Act 1961

Ashleigh House, High Street, Tutbury

In November 1961 this Act came into force, giving local authorities new powers to control houses in multiple occupation.

Ashleigh House, High Street, Tutbury, is a building which is listed under Section 32 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, as being of special architectural interest. Built originally for a nobleman's residence, it was later used as a residential girls' school. The stables adjoining the house were converted into living accommodation some three years ago, but the house itself has been empty for many years with a consequent inevitable deterioration in the fabric of the structure.

In the early part of the year the house was acquired by Mr. F. L. Nicholls who submitted proposals in June to convert the property into 13 flats. The Council took the view that if the owner's proposals were carried out the property would become a single house in multiple occupation and that the new regulations would apply immediately the flats became occupied. This view was conveyed to the owner, who was advised to amend his proposals to comply with the new act before letting the premises, which he agreed to do. The amendments suggested involved a reduction in the number of flats, an increase in the bathroom and toilet facilities provided, general improvements in the natural lighting and ventilation and fittings in the flats, and the provision of an external steel fire escape and fire resisting smoke proof screens on the first and second floor landings of the open spiral staircase, these latter recommendations being made by the Staffordshire Fire Brigade who, as Fire Authority, were consulted as required by Section 16 of the Act.

The outcome was the conversion of the house into 11 flats, two on the ground floor sharing one bathroom, four on the first floor sharing two bathrooms, and five on the second floor sharing two bathrooms.

The accommodation provided is particularly suitable for single persons or newly married couples, whose needs are often overlooked today.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were approved in respect of 41 properties, 34 of these being owner-occupied houses.

Details of discretionary Grants are as follows:—

	No. of Appli- cations	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No of Owner Occupier Houses	No of Ten- anted Houses
1953-62	215	—	£146,081	£73,031	£679	£340	105	110
1962	15	—	£12,239	£4,416	£815	£294	13	2

Slum Clearance

A total number of 161 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955-62, and details for the year 1962 are as follows:—

Number of Houses demolished or closed	...	19
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	8
Number of Closing Orders made	...	—
Number of Undertakings Accepted	...	1

Rent Act, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, the work being carried out after the undertaking given by the landlord.

Inspection and supervision of Food

Milk Supply

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

Food Shops

(i) Number of Food Premises

Cafés	...	...	...	...	3
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	58
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	9
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	1
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Other Food Premises, including Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	91

(ii)	Registration of Food Premises Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	75
(iii)	Inspection of Food Premises Number of Inspections	157
(iv)	Disposal of Condemned Food The condemned food consisting of tinned commodities was buried on refuse tips.	
(v)	Special Examination of Food Consignments No special examinations were necessary.	
(vi)	Ice Cream Samples 57 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Analysis. The results were:	
	Grade I	43
	Grade II	14

Meat

Only two of the previously-licensed four slaughter-houses were made to comply with the new Construction Regulations and there has been a consequent reduction in the number of animals slaughtered.

One hundred per cent inspection has been maintained during the year and full details are given in the following table.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	423	2	968	322
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—				
Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	5	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculos ...	3.8	—	0.52	2.8
Tuberculosis only—				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis—				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

86lbs. 8ozs. of tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption, and buried under supervision on the refuse tips.

Rodent Control

This service was continued successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the work done in the year is as follows:

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties inspected	27	191	20	13	251
No. of Properties found to be infested (rats and/or mice)	32	197	23	20	272
No. of Properties treated	26	191	20	13	250
No. of Inspections	150	783	102	124	1166

In addition the sewers received their annual tests and treatment as follows:

Parish		Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Tutbury	...	17	9
Outwoods	...	11	—
Rolleston	...	12	—
Barton	...	9	—
Branston	...	7	—
Stretton	...	11	—
Yoxall	...	6	—

Shops Act, 1950

The above Act affects all shops where there are employees, and routine inspections are carried out. No serious infringements were found during the year.

Petroleum Regulations

No further tests of existing underground petrol storage tanks, as recommended by the Model Code, have been required during the year.

One new application for a licence to store petroleum spirit was received, bringing the total of licences to 47.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Premises		No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	45	17
Non-mechanical	...	15	5
TOTAL	...	59	22
No. of Outworkers on list...		—	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.



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